



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Railroad. Impressed with the fact that about 25 per cent of all admissions to the hospital at Texarkana were for malaria, an average of 640 cases being so treated for five days each annually during the past four years, and that this was equivalent to about 4 per cent of the total number of employees, even without including cases seen by local physicians, Mr. Edwin Gould created a fund for the institution of systematic preventive measures. These were begun early in 1917 at the request of the railroad by representatives of the United States Public Health Service, and were later continued by H. W. Van Hovenberg, who was appointed by the railroad to supervise this work. The data here given were obtained from Mr. Hovenberg's reports. In general, the program included intensive control by suppression of the propagation of *Anopheles* mosquitoes at Tyler and Lufkin and later at Texarkana, Keltys, and Wildhurst.

In 1916 32 malaria cases were admitted to hospital at Texarkana from Tyler and Texarkana, whereas in 1917, following the malaria work, only 13 cases were admitted, a reduction of 59.4 per cent. The sale of physicians' prescriptions containing quinine was decreased about 49 per cent. Among bridge and building gangs, whose bunk cars were screened, a reduction of 47.7 per cent was obtained in the number of cases of malaria in 1917 over 1916.

Of particular interest are the results obtained at Keltys, a small lumber community, where malaria had been severe. After one year of work practically no malaria occurred. The mill is stated to have shipped 20 per cent more lumber than ever before. The manager said that had the disease prevailed as in the past the mill would have been closed about half the time, with a freight loss to the Cotton Belt Railroad Co. of about \$30,000 during the months of July to October. The officials of this road have expressed themselves as highly gratified with the results obtained and will continue and extend the antimalaria measures.

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE QUARANTINE OF CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE UPHELD BY A KENTUCKY COURT.

A telegram, dated August 1, 1918, from Louisville, Ky., states that the legality of a venereal disease ordinance, based on the suggested regulations approved by the Surgeons General of the Army, the Navy, and the Public Health Service, has been upheld by a local court of common pleas, with five judges sitting. The proceeding was habeas corpus seeking the release of a woman held in quarantine for the treatment of venereal disease. The regulations referred to were published in the Public Health Reports March 29, 1918, page 435.